

Georgian nobility and peasantry. Late in the evening, when the illuminated streets were full of rejoicing crowds, the German forces which have been advancing on Warsaw from the north, recently reported unofficially, was said definitely by the Official Press Bureau to-day to have been accomplished.

## GERMANS FIGHTING TO OBTAIN POSITION TO REAR OF WARSAW

Berlin, Dec. 12. (By wireless telegraph to Sayville, N. Y.)—Occupation of the city of Przemysl by the German forces which have been advancing on Warsaw from the north, recently reported unofficially, was said definitely by the Official Press Bureau to-day to have been accomplished.

"This is the most important factor in the latest developments from the Eastern theatre of war," the Press Bureau statement continues, "and, while in itself it is not important, it shows that the Germans have begun active offensive operations north of the Vistula. Przemysl lies on the direct line of communication between Willenberg, East Prussia, and Warsaw. This shows that the advance is directed against the fortified line along the Narw River. If this line were broken the Germans would be in the rear of Warsaw, which would exercise a deciding influence on the Polish campaign."

## Austrian Force Too Small.

"News from South Poland and Galicia makes it clear that, notwithstanding certain successes achieved by the Germans and Austrians, severe resistance is being encountered everywhere."

"Evidently the Austrian forces in the Carpathians are too small to clear Hungarian territory of the enemy at once, and must attack and repulse one column after another."

"The Austrian report that ten thousand Russians have been captured, but they fail to say within what period, making the report meaningless."

"Operations in Serbia also are meeting with dogged resistance on some points, but are proceeding to the south of Belgrade."

## Russian Trenches Filled with Dead Around Lodz

Berlin (via London), Dec. 12.—In the battles around Lodz, in Russian Poland, the Russians suffered greater losses than they did in their defeat at Tannenberg. East Prussia, according to a statement issued by the German Official Press Bureau to-day, announcing the evacuation by the Russians of the city of Lodz. The statement reads:

"The evacuation of Lodz took place secretly in the middle of the night, and remained unnoticed by us at first, but it was the result of the previous three days' battles."

"In these engagements the Russians suffered severely from the fire of our artillery. The trenches evacuated by the Russians were literally filled with dead. Not only after the battle of Tannenberg did our troops have to march over so many Russian corpses as they did in the battles around Lodz and Lovicz."

## Russian Losses Greater.

"Although we attacked, our losses were much smaller than those of the Russians. We lost comparatively few men killed. The 25th Reserve Corps, in breaking through the Russian lines, had only 120 killed."

"It is significant that on a height to the south of Lutomerak and east of Lodz, not less than 887 Russians were buried."

"According to our estimates the Russians lost 150,000 men, including 80,000 men captured. The prisoners are now being taken to Germany. The evacuation of Lodz suffered little damage during the fighting. Some suburbs and factories beyond the town sustained property losses, but the interior of the place was almost undamaged. The electric tramway is now running as in times of peace."

## NOTES FROM AEROS BID RHEIMS YIELD

## Wine Makers Keep at Work in Spite of German Bombardment.

(Special Correspondence to The Tribune.) Paris, Dec. 2.—Six Taube aeroplanes on November 3 flew over Rheims, or rather over what is now left of the capital of the province of Champagne, and from the clouds dropped a few hundred copies of the following notice:

"Inhabitants of Rheims—Surrender! If you continue to resist you are lost, for to-morrow, November 4, your city will be taken and fire set to the four corners of it. The 2,000 hostages taken from Rheims will also be shot!"

On the same evening the bombardment began with increased violence. Thirty civilians were killed. The following day eight hundred inhabitants met death under the shower of shrapnel, but Rheims did not surrender, and up to now the hostages are still alive.

In spite of the bombardment of Rheims and the battles which have been and are still being fought daily in that region, one of the richest in France and the very centre of the wine district, the vineyards have not suffered. The grapes were more abundant and of better quality than for the last ten years.

When von Kluck's army marched through the champagne district on its way to the Marne orders were given to the Kaiser's troops to spare the vineyards.

"The wine will be for us," stated the general.

A few days later the same army passed through the district so hurriedly, but this time in the opposite direction, that they did not have time to ruin the vines in the whole region south of Rheims. In the immediate neighborhood of the city the grape harvesters worked for days without a shot of the cannon, and during the numerous bombardments under the very shells of the besiegers, who stopped their line of retreat about six miles north of the town.

Most of the important brands of champagne have their cellars in the suburbs or in the suburbs, but not one of these has suffered from the bombardment, being built from twenty to fifty feet underground, with heavy concrete walls and roofs. The saving of this year's grapes has consequently been the great worry of vineyard proprietors, who had already shipped to the south of France hundreds of thousands of bottles of last year's stock when the Germans were reported approaching.

## OPPONENT OF WAR GOES TO THE FRONT

London, Dec. 12.—James Ramsay MacDonald, member of Parliament and chairman of the Labor Party, has gone to the front with an ambulance corps, according to "The Leicester Post." Mr. MacDonald for a time was bitterly opposed to the war. He accused Sir Edward Grey, British Foreign Secretary, of being responsible for England's participation in the war.

## GERMAN SPIES COST SCHWAB MILLIONS

## Bethlehem Steel Head Shadowed on Trip to England. Where, It Is Said, He Got Huge Order from Government—Kaiser's Protest to U. S. Cancelled Contract.

Germans in New York and Washington in and out of the diplomatic service are chuckling over a story said to involve Charles M. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, and the German Secret Service. According to the story, when Mr. Schwab recently returned to this country from a mysterious flying visit to England with a certified check for \$500,000 tucked snugly away in his pocket, he little dreamed that the efficiency of the German Secret Service organization would be the cause of the cancellation of the largest individual order that had ever been obtained for his concern and that he would have to return to the British government the 10 per cent deposit of \$50,000 which had clinched the order.

To conceal the purpose and result of his flying trip to England on the Olympic a few weeks ago Mr. Schwab, who is said to have sailed under an assumed name, was hurried ashore at Lough Swilly before the Olympic landed the crew of the British dreadnought Audacious there. He then hastened to London on a special train, and returned a few days later to America with the statement that he had been in England for his health.

Before the Mauretania, aboard which the steel king returned to America, had reached Sandy Hook the State Department had full knowledge of the real purpose of Schwab's trip. When a few days later, it is understood, Secretary of State Bryan invited him to Washington and told him that the execution of Great Britain's contract would constitute a violation of the neutrality proclamation of President Wilson, Mr. Schwab got the surprise of his life.

He was certain that neither he nor the British government had revealed the matter. He had been better acquainted with the thorough, methodical, unobtrusive work of the German Secret Service, which he might have found a reason for the mysterious leak of his innermost secret in that direction.

How this coup of the German Secret Service was accomplished is a matter of conjecture.

That Germany has a large staff of active agents in neutral countries, who are not only carrying on a lively propaganda in her behalf, is well known. But by far the more important work is done by her secret agents, who operate in the midst of those countries with

whom Germany is waging a death struggle.

That is shown occasionally in the remarkable manner in which Germany has been able to keep herself posted upon every action of friend and foe alike relevant to her cause.

The efforts of American bankers a few weeks ago to negotiate a loan to the Allies was promptly communicated to the German government, which immediately instructed its diplomatic representative here to protest to President Wilson, with the result that the partially completed negotiations were called off.

The fact that English cruisers were being supplied with coal and provisions by American ships, both on the Pacific and Atlantic coasts, was the subject of vigorous representations made by the German Foreign Office to Washington.

How, in spite of all precautionary measures which have been taken by the American government to enforce the President's neutrality proclamation, Germany has succeeded in keeping intact her intricate secret service system is a question which United States Secret Service agents have been trying to solve.

Occasionally it is reported that a secret wireless plant is operating in the woods of Maine, or in a secluded spot along the Pacific Coast, a definite proof of the accuracy of these reports has never been obtained.

Each one of the score or more German vessels which are interned in American ports carries a wireless outfit. Shortly after the outbreak of these war government agents sealed up their sending instruments. But they were not dismantled. As a consequence, it is possible to use these outfits for receiving purposes.

Messages between British warships, cruising about in the Atlantic, make interesting material for the German secret service. Radiograms received at the official wireless station at Sayville may be rejected by the censor and forbidden to be published. Yet they might have been intercepted by scores of instruments with properly adjusted radiation keys.

Some weeks ago there was a British complaint to the State Department that an unusual character had been intercepted by English warships, cruising along the Atlantic Coast, which were evidently sent from some point along the Maine coast and intended for Germany.

At that time the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinzessin Cecilie was interned in Knap Harbor, Me. Apparently her wireless outfit was out of commission, according to the United States marshal and his assistants who had been ordered to take charge of the vessel. When the steamer was moved, a few days later, wireless messages ceased to emanate from the Maine coast.

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## London Women Rolling Cigarettes for Soldiers.

(By Cable to The Tribune.) London, Dec. 12.—Rolling cigarettes for relatives, sweethearts and friends in the fighting line is just now the occupation of many women here who believe that they will be more appreciated as Christmas presents than packages of ordinary manufactured cigarettes. It is not an uncommon sight to see women rolling them in the lounge rooms of some well known hotels, and many have temporarily given up knitting to make cigarettes.

Nor are nicotine-stained fingers avoided, for it is considered a worthy pursuit. Symmetry, of course, is not much in evidence in these productions, which often swell out toward the centre, like cigars, but Tommy Atkins is a gracious customer, and probably will be able to smoke them despite their shortcomings.

There is grumbling among some tobaccoists, but in the long run they do not lose, as the tobacco has to be purchased to furnish "the makings." One philosophic manufacturer on the Strand said to-day that he was pleased because so much tobacco would be wasted in the process of manufacture that there would be an increased sale of the weed.

## WHITE STAR SHIPS IN WAR PAINT NOW

## Teutonic and Cedric Doing Naval Duty—British Seize the Maracas.

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 12.—News of the former White Star Line ships Teutonic and Cedric, now active units of the British Navy, was brought into port by officials of the Red Star liner Vaderland to-day. The Cedric left Liverpool shortly before the Vaderland, bound for South American waters as a supply ship for British cruisers.

Immense quantities of ammunition and provisions were stored in her holds. In order that the war vessels might not be forced to weaken their complement by manning captured ships, the Cedric also carried six prize crews.

The Teutonic has been painted black. She sets low in the water and, according to a report from the Vaderland, in her present trim she has been logging twenty-four knots. The Vaderland was detained two days at Liverpool by a fireman's strike.

The British steamer Maracas, New York for Genoa, Italy, was brought into port to-day by a prize crew from a British warship. The naval officer in charge refused to allow anybody on board or to give any reason for the ship's detention.

From unofficial sources, it is learned that the naval authorities have received orders to allow the Maracas to proceed to her destination, as the Italian officials have given assurances that they will not permit the ship to be sent to the ports of the enemy.

## VAN DYKE SAILS TO POST Minister to Holland, After Treatment Here for Eyes.

Henry M. van Dyke, the American Minister to Holland, sailed on the Holland America steamer Nieuw Amsterdam from Hoboken yesterday. He came to America early in November to have his eyes treated. Before boarding the steamer he said:

"I have had a short but profitable stay. I came here to have my eyes treated, and now that they are all right again I am going back to work. I was surprised at the warm sympathy everybody here has for the sufferers abroad, and I am sure our own poor and unfortunates will not be forgotten."

It was rumored that the Hollanders were opposed to receiving aid from the United States for the Belgian sufferers, of which there are about 300,000 in Holland. This is not true. In fact, I have received many telegrams of thanks from many very prominent people of Holland for the aid given by the Americans."

## TO DRIVE WAR AMBULANCE Retired Banker Sails with Wife, Who Will Nurse.

Among the passengers who left port yesterday on the Atlantic Transport liner Minnetonka for London were Mr. and Mrs. John B. Van Schaick. He is a retired banker and lives in Huntington, Long Island. The couple are bound for the Compeigne district of France, where they will work for a year in caring for the wounded men of the French, British and Belgian armies.

Mr. Van Schaick has a fully equipped ambulance in London, and has arranged to have it shipped to French soil ahead of him. He said that he had had no experience in hospital work, but that his wife was a trained nurse, capable of administering first aid treatment and performing minor operations.

"I shall drive the ambulance," he said yesterday, "and my wife will attend to the wounded."

"Yes," declared Mrs. Van Schaick, "he will drive the car, and I will ride with him wherever he goes."

## BAZAAR CHEERS DUMBA \$400 for Cossack Lance Splinter from Kreiser's Leg.

The loyalty of Hungarians to the cause of Austria-Hungary was highly praised last night by Dr. Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, at the German, Austrian and Hungarian Relief Bazaar, in the 71st Regiment armory.

Last night's celebration was arranged by the Hungarian societies of greater New York, and a patriotic address delivered by the ambassador caused wild cheering lasting ten minutes.

On his arrival in New York, Dr. Dumba was greeted by a delegation of Hungarian women in national costume. He was accompanied by Prince Hohenlohe, an attaché of the embassy, and Consul General Alexander von Nuber Pereked, who also addressed the gathering.

Last night's receipts were estimated at \$20,000. A collection of war relics, brought to this country by Fritz Kreiser, the Austrian violinist, brought \$2,000, and a splinter of a Cossack lance which had been extracted from the musician's leg, sold for \$400.

## AUDACIOUS STORY BOOMS U. S. PAPERS

## Englishmen Rush to Get Details of Disaster to Dreadnought.

## SOME HESITATE TO TOUCH UNHOLY SHEET

## British Government Still Suppressing Publication in Home Journals.

(From The Tribune Correspondent.) London, Dec. 3.—American newspapers containing accounts of the sinking of the British super-dreadnought Audacious have enjoyed a big sale in London, but, despite the fact that the disaster is now chronicled in black and white the Admiralty has not seen fit to make any announcement.

While the disaster was a secret in which every one, from the street urchin to the clubman, participated, not many knew the Audacious had been blown up by the cruiser Liverpool. Since the first it has been contended the broadsheet was in part being refuted. The thought was in part being refuted. The thought was in part being refuted.

With the appearance of the American newspapers the rumors have given way to still others, the latest being that one of the dreadnoughts now building will be named Audacious, and thus when launched the government will deny all Audacious disaster stories.

The large headlines in the American papers soon attracted attention in the principal hotels. In one well known hotel the disappearance of these American editions led to the story that they had been suppressed by order of Lord Kitchener and Winston Churchill. Details of the disaster, it was said, had been suppressed by order of Lord Kitchener and Winston Churchill.

At another place, near Piccadilly Circus, the dealer had the good business sense to display the Audacious headlines to excellent advantage, soon getting rid of all his copies.

Two of the London dailies have referred to the printing of the Audacious disaster in the American papers. They are "The Times" and "The Daily News and Leader," which latter said in an editorial of November 30, entitled "Darkening Councils":

"Rumors of an event of very great interest to the British public have been circulating for a long time now in this country. Very few persons are in a position to question the rumors. They are in the Swedish, the Dutch, the American and finally the German papers."

"There is scarcely an important public in the world, that is to say, which has not now received a full report of the alleged occurrence except that one which is most directly affected by it. The truth or falsehood of the reports is a matter on which judgment may, and indeed for the moment must, be suspended. It is intelligible that the authorities may have good reasons for delaying the publication of news, favorable or otherwise, until a time when in their judgment its publication will be most effective or least prejudicial to the public interests. The sincere study and understanding of national psychology may be of important assistance in a struggle such as that which we are now waging."

Yet our office is littered with German newspapers containing news we are forbidden to publish. We have also many American newspapers containing the same news, which was further sent broadcast in the German wireless messages.

The present position therefore is that the whole world is acquainted with news which this country is not officially permitted to know, and the ridiculous feature of the situation is that very large numbers of individuals in these islands know it quite well. We understand and appreciate the reasons which may make reticence in such a case desirable for a limited period. But for how long does the government propose to continue the farce of concealing facts from the British public alone?"

## FIRING AT BORDER ANGERS CARRANZA

Continued from page 1

circumstances to fire so that his fire will be directed toward the American side. These orders Governor Maytorena has ignored, and he has sent word to the American side that while he regrets that bullets from his army have injured Americans he purposes to continue fighting for the possession of Naco until he has secured it.

General Benjamin Hill, the Carranza commander, whose forces hold Naco, late to-day began reassembling his troops to avoid the danger of drawing the fire of the Villa troops toward the American side or of causing the bullets of his men to fall on the American side.

General Victoriano Huerta, formerly Provisional President of Mexico, called yesterday from Barcelona, Spain, to the Tribune as follows:

"Your honorable paper of November 23 reproduces a cable from the so-called Mexican Constitutional representative in Spain that I offered my fortune and sword to Villa."

"I want to make known that the one who originated that statement is a villainous liar, and I solemnly declare that I can never have dealings with Carranza, the four flusher; Zapata, the highwayman, nor with Villa, the jailbird."

"I am at present living in Europe in a hospitable country completely away from Mexican politics. However, the statements from some people who are dishonoring my country in Europe are so absurd that I consider it imperative to state again that the person who has given such information to the American people is a villainous liar."

"I will appreciate the publication of this my explicit statement."

## "77" For Grip, Influenza, Coughs, Sore Throat

Two sizes, 25c and 10c, at all druggists or mail order houses. Home Medicine Co., 150 William Street, New York.

## TO DEATH THROUGH ICE

## Brother and Sister Drown—2 Others Rescued Unconscious

Ogdenburg, N. Y., Dec. 12.—Gordon Runyon, twenty-three years old, and his sister Clara, aged eleven, were drowned in the Oswegatchie River here late to-day. They were members of a skating party whose weight broke through the thin ice of the river. Kenneth and Roger Runyon, brothers of Gordon, who were skating with him and their sister, were rescued in an unconscious condition and were revived by physicians.

## "EVER-LOCT" EYEGLASSES AND SPECTACLES

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London New York Paris

## VON HINDENBURG IS "KAISER-PROOF"

## Unlike Von Moltke, Head of Eastern Army Has His Own Way.

(By Cable to The Tribune.) London, Dec. 13.—"The Observer" correspondent at Amsterdam sends the following:

"According to information received by 'The Handelsblad,' the resignation of General von Moltke, chief of the German General Staff, was the consequence of a conflict of opinion between the general and the Kaiser regarding the conduct of the campaign. It was the wish of General von Moltke to concentrate the German main forces against Verdun. It was his belief that a strong effort to break through the French lines here, followed by a movement in the northern direction, would have compelled the British to retreat."

"The Kaiser disagreed. His object was to break through the Allies in the direction of Calais, and his favorite general, von Falkenhayn, Minister for War, who succeeded General von Moltke as chief of the General Staff, worked out plans on the lines of the Kaiser's idea, which resulted in the events at Dixmude and Ypres and on the Yser."

"At this moment the only general strong enough to withstand the influence of the court camarilla is General von Hindenburg."

"The four latest lists of German casualties give the names of 32,753 killed, wounded and missing, and bring the total losses up to 691,236. These lists do not include the Saxons, Wurtembergers and Bavarians casualties."

"A significant report appears in the socialist newspaper 'Vorwarts' of a meeting of socialist delegates held at Stuttgart. By a large majority the meeting carried a resolution approving the action of Herr Liebknecht in voting against the war credits at the Reichstag. This contradicts statements from Berlin, that the German Socialist party is in whole-hearted agreement with the government."

## UNIVERSITY HEAD BEFRIENDS GERMANS

## Canadian Refuses to Dismiss Professors Because of Nationality.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.) Toronto, Dec. 12.—If the University of Toronto had foreseen how much trouble five Germans on the staff would cause it would probably in years gone by have followed the example of other Canadian universities by getting along without Germans. Rumors that these native Teutons were sympathizing with the Kaiser created such a popular clamor that the board of governors decided to take action, being prepared, it is understood, to dismiss all the offenders in one clean sweep. However, they encountered an obstacle in the president of the university—Dr. L. A. Falconer, in whom rests by law the initiative in appointments and dismissals. He quickly made it plain that the only way the board could dismiss the Germans would be by first dismissing him. If the board was disposed to follow popular acclaim, he decidedly was not. The majority of the governors accepted his judgment and agreed to give the professors leave of absence, but without cutting off their salaries. One of the governors, Sir Edmund Osler, washed his hands of the whole affair by resigning.

At one point it looked as though the organization of Canada's leading educational institutions would be shaken to its national center, but the president, though at the outset almost alone in opposing popular prejudices, by his courage and firmness and his appeals for fair play is winning support.

The Germans include Dr. Immanuel Benzinger, professor of Oriental languages; Dr. Mueller, Herr Tapper, Professor Toews, and one of the modern language staff, and Professor Kirschbaum, who holds the chair of philosophy. The two last named are absent on sick leave.

The president is now trying to arrange an interchange of these instructors with some American university. Still another German at the university is Professor Fernow, dean of the forestry department, but Dean Fernow is a naturalized American and has made so many friends and has acted so circumspectly that no word of criticism has been raised against him. Dr. Fernow at one time was a prominent figure in the Department of Conservation at Washington.

He is a veteran of 1870 and a genial and delightful companion. A favorite story of his tells of being